ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 40. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854. WHOLE NO. 238.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per quare of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. W. WHITSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Having returned to Asheville is ready to attend to any business in his line. Ladies waited upon at their residence. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, where he can generally be found unless professionally absent.
Asheville N. C. ap 1 1851.—tf.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store ready to attend to all professional calls
Asheville March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town or at his office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

I. Mc. DUNN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
Keeps a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and Ready Made Clothing.
To all who wish cheap gaments, or work done, can now have it cheaper thr the cheapest, and at short notice. Shop removed to my dwelling.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.
WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of
GOODS;
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.
We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.
We have also on hand a large quantity of
Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper.
to sell at wholesale
We will take in exchange for goods good janes, linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.
PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

Nails, Iron and Castings.—A fine lot on hand. Call on your friends.
June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of
WINTER GOODS,
embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.
October 27 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

TURKEY CREEK.
PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, in the mercantile business, under the style of
Chapman & Carpenter,
and will continue to do business as heretofore.
They will keep on hand a full supply of all descriptions of
GOODS,
suited to the market; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore.
LEICESTER CHAPMAN,
JOHN CARPENTER.
Turkey Creek Jan. 1. 1853. tf

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Tanbark.
The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.
J. M. SMITH.
Asheville, April 14.

Asheville Male Academy.
The exercises of the "Male Academy" will be resumed on Wednesday 1st February.
The branches taught will embrace the Classics, Mathematics and French, together with the usual English studies.
Parents may rely on having the morals of their sons attended to, as well as their minds.
Terms of tuition will be made known on application to the subscriber.
A few pupils can obtain board in the subscriber's family, where they will be under his constant supervision, and also removed from the temptations of the village.
Pupils entering within one month after the beginning of the session will be charged for the entire session.
THOS G. MASSIE.
January 5th. 1854. 6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY TO RENT.
THE undersigned proposes to rent for a term of years, that valuable
FARM AND PUBLIC HOUSE,
occupied for some years past by Alfred M. Alexander, five miles north west of Asheville, immediately on the
Buncombe Turnpike Road.
There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, lately fitted up anew with the view to make it more convenient as a public house, good cribs, stables and all necessary out buildings, all in excellent condition. There is enough land already open and under good fence to employ several hands; and a considerable quantity of MEADOW in a fine state of cultivation.
Also a Saw and Grist Mill and Smith hop.
This place, from its location and adaptation to farming and public house keeping, combines more advantages than most places in this county, and those seeking such situation, would do well to look at it.
For further particulars call on the subscriber, at French Broad, Buncombe county, N. C., ten miles north west of Asheville.
JAMES M. ALEXANDER.
November 10, 1853. 3m.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing;
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture;
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.
We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.
—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisetts, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings. &c., at low prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.
The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.
It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.
The first fifteen applicants will be received.
The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholarstic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.
If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.
Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.
The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.
In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.
As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.
Address Post paid.
PHILIP H. NEILSON.
Warm Springs, Nov 17th, 1853—tf.

A Fresh Supply of Salt, Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people at the store
June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Tin Ware, of various kinds and at low prices, at
June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Laborers Wanted.
I wish to employ twenty laborers, to work on the streets of Asheville. Liberal wages given. Apply soon.
By order of Board of Commissioners.
JOHN M. OWENS.
Nov. 9, '53.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at SMITH & M'DOWELL'

[From Godey's Magazine.]

My Experience in Babies, Sir?"

Disrespectfully dedicated to the renowned Bachelor who wrote an Essay of several pages on an Hour's Experience with a baby.

BY MARY NEAL.

'Twas night, and all day long I'd strove,
To soothe my little suffering dove.
Oh, whose beside a mother's love
Could rightly nurse a baby?
I laid me down to steal some rest,
It's head was pillowed on my breast;
In dreams, my husband's love still blessed
Me and my darling baby.

But soon its piteous moanings broke
My rest, and from my dreams I woke
To feel its pulse's feverish stroke,
My little suffering baby!
"And oh, how hot its little head!
Rise quick and get a light, dear Fred!
Something unusual, I'm afraid,
Is ailing our poor baby."

Slowly he rose, with sullen grace,
The light gleamed on his clowdy face—
"I never knew 'twas a (man's!) place
Before to tend a baby!"
My pulses throbbed; a terror crept
Throughout my heart; and while I wept,
This *noble man* lay down and *slept*,
And left me with my baby.

Oh, you, light-hearted, beauteous maid,
Whose greatest care's to curl and braid,
Far from life's lessons you have strayed,
If you ne'er think of babies.
Then learn from me a matron staid,
For this alone was woman made,
After her sovereign lord's obeyed,
To nurse and tend the babies.

And man, thou noblest work of God!
Thou who canst never see the load
Thy wife sustains through life's rough road,
With thee and with her babies,
Go kneel upon thy mother's grave
And think that every life she gave
Made her Death's victim or Life's slave;
Then love your wife—and babies!

And you, you musty bachelor,
Who could not watch a little flower,
And keep it tearless one short hour—
Poor victimized "wee" baby!—
Go hide your *gray, diminished head*
Within your mother's feather bed,
And ne'er through life may it be said
You have a wife or a baby!

The Suborned Witness.

It was quite a little dinner party in Dorchester. There were present, Daniel Webster, Joseph T. Buckingham, then of the Boston *Galaxy*, Charles Thatcher, Samuel Upton, and Josiah Bradlee, the great merchants of Boston; Edward Everett, and Andrew Dunlap, afterwards United States district attorney for Massachusetts.

When it was Mr. Webster's turn to speak, he told of his first case in Salisbury, where an old man by the name of Searle had to defend himself against a charge of having set his shop on fire, for the purpose of receiving his insurance money. The case was turned upon the testimony of a witness for the prosecution by the name of F. Fisk, whom Mr. Webster mostly solemnly believed to have been suborned by a warm personal enemy of old Searle, named Emerling. This man, Fisk, gave his story from the witness stand as if it had been written and studied for repetition.—He used "the *said* Searle, the *said* Emerling," quite out of his own natural speech, but from off his story no cross examination of Webster could bring him. He would go right back to it, making use of the same phrases, and no bluster moved him.

The judge and jury began to be impatient; they had been led to believe, from the strong asseverations of the counsel of Searle, and from the old man's life and integrity, that he would come off triumphant; but the testimony of Fisk, an ignorant unlettered man, was nevertheless so succinct and so consistent—saying nothing about the case, and full of all facts necessary to sustain it—their minds were evidently made up, and they were only thinking of their dinner. It was close on two o'clock, when the court usually adjourned for dinner, and yet Mr. Webster continued his questions, with repetitions, which provoked reproof from the court, but which, from the urbane manner of Mr. Webster, at last resulted in order for an adjournment to the afternoon session, with leave to Mr. Webster to go on with his investigation then to his heart's content.

Old Searle seized the arm of Mr. Webster as the crowd left the court, with all the agony of a drowning man, and whispered into his ear, with trembling accents, that Fisk was only telling the lies which Emerling had taught him to repeat. The court and the bar went to dine, the crowd separated. Mr. Webster stood apart, and while in despair in the fearful certainty of losing a case which he believed ought not to be lost, he saw the man Fisk retire to an obscure place and take from his waistcoat pocket a paper which he consulted with all apparent earnestness. The lips of the man moved, and his gestures were animated as he returned it to his pocket and went to the tavern bar room and drank a class of brandy and water. Presently the Court House bell rang and the witness was again upon the stand.

Webster.—"You say you never received any letter from Emerling?"

Witness.—"Yes. The said Emerling never wrote to me."

Webster.—"Do you know his hand writing?"

Witness.—"No, I never saw it."

Mr. Webster rose as if to look at a book lying near the witness' box, and while the attention of Fisk was drawn to this movement, Mr. Webster suddenly thrust his hand into the waistcoat pocket, where he had seen the paper placed, which the witness was perusing during the adjournment, and quietly returned with it to the bar, in spite of the quick convulsive clutch of Fisk, which was shaken off by Mr. Webster, who, after a hasty perusal of it, said—

"I hold here the whole written instructions of the man Emerling, to the witness Fisk, the story written out by Emerling as it has been repeated by Fisk, word for word, on that stand. He has just declared that he never received letters from Emerling, and did not know his hand writing. Mr. Foreman, will you please be sworn, and see if you know this writing to be that of Emerling?"

It was proved, it was read, it was handed to the court; and during all this time you could have heard a cricket chirp in that court-room. You should have seen old Searle in those moments, as he stood behind Mr. Webster, his hands holding hard upon the railing of the bar, his chin quivering like the mouth of a rabbit, and big tears trinkling down his hard dry cheeks, O, it was a happy freedom of truth from the fangs of wrong. There was not a word of hesitation in the verdict; and bench warrants were forthwith issued against Fisk for perjury, and Emerling for the subordination of perjury.

The cry of the crowd, as they dispersed, was to the wonder, how that black-eyed Daniel Webster, looked right into the waistcoat pocket of the rascal witness.

American Travel.

The late celebrated Mr. Clay was a man of great resolution and considerable daring. He once told the following anecdote to a friend of ours:

Travelling, in early manhood, in a public conveyance in a Southern State, he found himself in the company of three other persons, consisting of a young lady and gentleman, her husband, and of an individual muffled up in a cloak, whose countenance was concealed, and who appeared to be indulging in a tete-a-tete with Morpheus.

Suddenly a big, brawny Kentuckian got into the coach, smoking a cigar, and frowned fiercely around, as much as to say: "I'm half horse, half aligator; the yellow flower of the forest, all brim-stone but the head and ears, and that's aquafortis." In fact, he looked as savage as a meat-axe, and puffed forth huge volumes of smoke, without reference to the company within, especially of the lady, who manifested certain timid symptoms of annoyance. Presently, after some whispering, the gentleman with her, in the politest accents, requested the stranger not to smoke, as it annoyed his companion. The fellow answered: "I reckon I've paid my place. I'll smoke as much I darn please: and all hell shan't stop me no how." With that he looked dangerous, and rolled his eyes around as fiercely as a rattle-snake. It was evident he had no objection to a quarrel, and that, if it occurred, it was likely to lead to a deadly struggle. The young man who had spoken to him shrunk back and was silent.

Clay felt his gallantry aroused. He considered for a moment whether he should interfere, but experienced a natural reluctance to draw upon himself the brutal violence of his gigantic adversary. In that lawless country he knew his life might be sacrificed unavenged. He knew himself phisically unequal to the contest, and he thought, after all, it was not his business quixotically to take up another man's quarrel. Feeling pity for the insulted, and disgust toward the insulter, he determined to take no notice; when, quietly indeed, the cloaked figure in the corner assumed an upright position, and the mantle was suffered to fall from it without excitement.—The small but sinewy form of a man, plainly dressed in a tightly-buttoned frockcoat, with nothing remarkable about his appearance, was seen, and a pair of bright eyes, sought the fierce optics of the ferocious Kentuckian.—Without a word this "lay figure" passed his hand beneath his collar at the back of his neck, and slowly and deliberately pulled forth a long, extremely long and glittering knife from its sheath in that singular place. "Stranger," he said, "my name is Colonel James Bowie, well known in Arkansas and Louisiana; and if you don't put that cigar out of the window in a quarter of a minute, I'll put this knife through your bowels sure as death."

Clay said he never forgot in after life the expression of the Colonel's eye at that moment. The predominent impression made upon him was the certainty of the threat being fulfilled; and apparently the same conviction impressed itself ere long upon the offender during the two or three seconds his eyes met those of Bowie. He was the weaker, and he quailed. With a curse he tore the cigar from his teeth, and flung it, scowling, but downcast, out of the coach window.

Upon this, Colonel James Bowie as deliberately replaced his long knife in its eccentric hiding-place, and, without saying a word to any one, or even vouchsafing a glance at any one, refolded his cloak around him, and did not utter another syllable to the end of the journey.—*New Quarterly Review for January.*

Lazy Joe Harvey.

In the pleasant and romantic village of C——, in which the lot of the writer of the following veracious anecdote was cast for some months, there resides, or did reside, a person who delighted in the name of drunkenness and laziness, but more particularly the latter; as his total disinclination to any exertion frequently restrained him from procuring those beverages whice delighted his soul.

During fine weather, Joe was to be seen either hanging about the village tavern, or sleeping under some tree around which he would diurnally revolve to protect himself from the rays of the sun as it travelled across the heavens. In winter, he would take refuge in the poor-house, and cause the county to support its most reckless inhabitant, until the return of spring made his leafy couches again available.

Upon one occasion, Joe having partaken freely of mine host's good whiskey, had betaken himself to his customary tree, and was in a few minutes in a heavy sleep. Now it happened that the spirit of mischief, after hovering a while over C——, had lighted in the bar-room before alluded to, and had taken particular lodging in the brain of Major B——, seeing Joe snoring "*sub tegmine fagi*," proposed to his friends that they should take and bury him, as he was of no further use to himself, his family, or any one else—but on the contrary, a tax to every one.

The suggestion was immediately acted on. To go to the undertaker's, procure a coffin, and put in it the unconscious body of their victim, was but the work of an instant; and then, as newspapers say, the mournful cortage proceeded.

On the way, they were met by a neighboring wealthy farmer, who asked whom they were about burying.

"Joe Harvey," said the Major.

"Why, is old Joe dead at last?"

"No, he's not dead, but we are going to bury him, to put him out of the way before winter sets in."

"Oh," said the farmer, "don't do that, let him go a little longer, and I will give him enough corn to keep him until spring."

At these words the sleeping form was seen to move, and the languid, mauldin features of old Joe emerged slowly from the level of the coffin. His half-peeled eyes revealed two blood-shot balls which seemed to fall loosely in the direction of his noble interceder; then mustering all his energy, in a tone scarcely above a whisper, he enquired:

"Is your corn shelled?"

"No," was the dead response.

"Then," said Joe, unhesitatingly, as he relapsed into his cofin, "*tote along the corpse!*"

What are Printers Made of?

More than once we have had occasion to regard printers as strange and more than ordinary men. An experience of some fifteen years with the craft, has offered innumerable opportunities to find them out, and study in a measure their "natural history." Printers are to a greater extent than any other class of professional men, migratory. The printers office, of itself, being a literary institute, few can abide or labor long in it without getting somewhat enlightened upon the historical, scientific and general intelligence of the day, and about as soon as the apprentice gets into his freedom suit, or his head crammed with knowledge of the craft, his ambition tends to out into the wide, wide world, and see the works of arts and nature he has read, and enabled others to read about. Few seemingly bent on setting down to make a fortune, and the expense of a professional fit out being a mere song, or rather a piece of brass rule, which serves as a sort of cabilistic sign to the brotherhood scattered over creation, a clean dickey, light heart, and equally hefted pocket book, the printer goes on his way of exploration and adventure. Posted up in "price currents," he can talk business with the merchant or planter; versed in general statistics of the nation, he can hold his own with your country politician, and for whom, if he takes a notion, he can set down in a flourishing settlement, start a paper, and repienish his purse and wardrobe, write and set up patriotic leaders and irresistable puffs, which sends his patron to Congress or the Legislature. He has long been accustomed to "tattle," "squibs," and "poetic gems," "the ladies department," &c., and proves quite at home in conversational circles, where he can illuminate old ladies, the girls and children, equal to a pedagogue, Hook's works, Baron Munchausen, or Robinson Crusoe.

He can talk horse or horned cattle, and all over the fields of agriculture. He has had many cases in his time to attend to such as law reports, and wonderful cures, and hence, is something versed in law and physic. Having set up and proved astronomical tables, he knows something also about the starry heavens, waters and winds. And, indeed, not to be too prolix, the printer, if a thorough one, is a man of science, as well as art, and backed by his collegiate education, his views expanded by travel, and himself made practical by the vicissitude of a miscellaneous and peregrinating life, he is often a living wonder, and almost a whole history of human nature—under a hat.

In this office, are some twenty printers engaged; only look at them! in ages ranging from twenty to forty; in size and complexion, from the ordinary stout (we never knew a fat printer,) to some that might crawl through a greased flute; some as white as Circassians, and others brown or rosy—your "Georgia cracker," and Pennsylvania publican. Some bearded like the Pard, others smooth-faced as the Greek Slave. One has traveled all over the North American continent, hunted bears in Arkansas, and the wild horse in the pampass of South America; another has been out on the broad ocean, and seen "life before the mast;" another graduated at West Point, served in the grand campaign all over New Mexico. What a book he can write! Another has kept tavern, sold goods at auction, traveled over the United States several times, been well off and been broken—often. Two have been "on the stage," a profession printers are much addicted to; for about half the actors on the American boards were printers. One, we believe, has preached sermons, another has lectured to crowded houses. Another has served in Mexico with General Scott. A sixth has been stump-orator, member of the Legislature, "out West," and fought a duel, we believe. Three have practiced medicine, kept store, dealt in horses, cotton and negroes. Two have held municipal offices. Four or five have been officers and privates in various military companies.—One served with General Houston in the Texan Revolution and one in the Canadian rebellion. Six or eight have edited and published newspapers in various parts of the United States. One has been first officer of a packet on the "regin canawal." One was wounded—leg off—at the storming of Monterey. Another has clerked on a Mississippi steamer, was blown up and slightly killed. Some are or have been married; some are old bachelors. All have seen more or less of life, and its changeable scenes. They are all live men, good practical printers, speak various languages, and form a newspaper corps hard to surpass or equal.—*Cincinnati Unionist.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 9, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We laid before our readers, in our last issue, the Resolutions of the Whig Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 21st ult. We hope they may have received a careful and attentive perusal, and that they may be calmly and deliberately considered. If so, we have no fears that every unprejudiced man will conclude as we have done, that a more piebald, patched up, brazen imposture was never attempted to be palmed off on any sensible people. They avow no principle which is not qualified, explained, or "*provided*" away—shorn of any strength or merit it may have ever had—emasculated and left with only vigor enough to limp along through the next canvass, the butt of ridicule, the unmissable mark for the scorn, contempt and condemnation of the whole people of the State. They advocate no public measure of Federal or State policy explicitly and plainly, except the extension of the Central Rail Road; and throughout every plank of this platform there is such a palpable, rotten streak of vagueness, uncertainty and duplicity, that every one must suspect that the Convention either *had* no principles to announce, or if they had, they preferred to withhold them from public view and substitute what, according to their estimate of popular intelligence, was better suited to the capacity and judgment of the people, a string of unmeaning, unfounded and anti-Southern denunciations of the President and his Cabinet, and a shabby, badly made, badly set and worse baited trap to catch Convention Whigs in the West with the head, and Eastern Basis Whigs with the tail, of their most remarkable and ridiculous Resolution on the subject of Constitutional Reform. We desire to-day briefly to notice some of the objectionable points in this resolution. It is a monstrosity—a sort of political mermaid. Cunningly devised to cover the whole State, and to prove acceptable to all parts of the State—its upper half carved into the beautiful semblance of a Convention, while its lower extremity gradually, but by no means gracefully, assumes the scaly shape of legislative restrictions, provisos and limitations, until the union of such incongruous, incompatible and repugnant material must insult the good sense, as well as disgust the good taste, of the people of all parties. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That *we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State*, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people; therefore, we recommend to the Legislature to call such Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

In the first place, we would like to know when and how the gentlemen composing the Whig Convention got their "opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State." They have all along denied that Gov. Ried's election was any evidence that the people desired a change in the Constitution, although the main issue between him and his opponents in all his campaigns has been an extension of the right of suffrage. The heavy vote which has been cast again and again in the Legislature in favor of this change in the Constitution has also been disregarded by these same delegates, as affording no foundation for the "opinion" that the people desire a change in their Constitution. The open opposition of the Whig leaders in the last Assembly to the Free Suffrage bill, and their success in defeating it, indicates, if it indicates anything, that *at that time* they either did not entertain the "opinion" that the people desire a change in the Constitution, or if they did, they were willing, in order to secure a paltry party triumph, to defeat the "desire" of the people—to stifle their voice, unmistakably expressed in every election for the last six years.

But the Whig Convention is of opinion that the people desire "a change" in the Constitution. Has anything occurred, has any opportunity offered to ascertain the sense of the people on this subject, since the adjournment of the last Legislature? If not, the "opinion" of the Whig Convention must be grounded on the action of that and previous Legislatures in favor of Free Suffrage. If the vote of the people in the last two Governor's elections and the vote of the people's Representatives in the last three Legislatures, have reluctantly compelled the Whig Convention to adopt the "opinion" that the people "desire" a change, why the necessity for them to withhold an expression of approval or condemnation of the change which they must know the people "desire?" There has been no test of the popular "desire" on any question of Constitutional Reform except Free Suffrage, yet the Whig Convention knowing this, and acknowledging it by their resolution, obstinately persist in refusing to declare for or against it. Are they for or against it? If they are sincere in their "opinion" as to what the people want, can they endorse and approve the conduct of those members of their party who at the last session of the Legislature defeated the "desire" of the people and saddled on them the necessity of incurring the expense of a Convention to obtain that which the vote of the Whig members of the last Legislature might have given them without any cost.

It is difficult to decide whether the resolution under consideration is a sign of progress or a step backwards, by the Whig party on the question of Constitutional Reform. Two years ago, *if* amendments were desired, *then* the Whig party was in favor of a Convention to make them. Now they favor a Convention without the clog of an *if* or a *peradventure* as to whether it is demanded—but they throttle it and tie its hands in the execution of the only work that any reasonable man ever wanted it to do, by providing that it shall not touch "*the present basis of representation*." Shades of Bynum, Woodfin, Gilmer, Caldwell, and the other thirty-seven independant representatives who promulgated the Western Address, can you stomach the entertainment provided for you by this Resolution! Is this the sort of Convention you have advocated so zealously in public and private for three years past? Have you forgotten the language and arguments of that address? If you have, we will refresh your memories with a sample. "The issue then has been fairly presented: "*Free Suffrage, or a free Convention*, unrestricted by anything but the will of the people." Is that a fair statement of the issue *now* presented to the people? The issue now is, Free Suffrage or a *clogged, cramped, limited Convention, restricted in everything which the people care to settle by a Convention.*" "In the Senate," says the Address, "*property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our liberties, should prompt us *to war against this most odious, anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy*" (the present basis of representation,)"*by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.*" This odious, anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy, has been "preserved" by the Whig Convention. Will the war against it cease? Will the immortal thirty-seven bow their necks to the yoke of a party caucus? Do they, can they, honestly believe that a convention called with *the express proviso that it shall preserve the present basis of representation*, "can and will," in the language of their address, "adjust all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the *entire satisfaction* of all parties in the State." They can believe no such thing; for they will not have the audacity to pretend that such a Convention as that recommended by the Whig platform is the *substance* which they so eagerly sought when they pushed aside the *shadow* of Free Suffrage. Shadow indeed! Free Suffrage is so much bigger, better and more substantial than this abortion of a Convention that we can find no words to convey our idea of their disproportion—Daniel Lambert, in all his pride of flesh and fat along side of the shadow of the ghost of Tom Thumb—the Black Mountain and a Currituck Sand Hill, may give a feeble idea of the immense inequality which exists between them.

Of all the ridiculous things that the Whig Convention might reasonably have been expected to do, nobody could have imagined that it would have been guilty of publishing to the world the piece of absurdity contained in the resolution we have been reviewing. It must have been the coinage of the brain of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and nobody else; for he is the only man we ever knew who was always capable of and certain to find a platform between both sides of all questions! He introduced a project similar to this in the Legislature of 1850, we believe, and its object was regarded as so palpably absurd that its own dead weight killed it without any opposition.

We have been, as we think a majority of the people of the West have been, in favor of a free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the will of the people, because we have regarded such a Convention necessary to equalize our present basis of representation and to give the white men of the State the weight and consequence which they are entitled to in every free government. But when the very object for which we desired to see a Convention called is repudiated and condemned, we can see no reason for the assembling of such a body. If the present basis is to be preserved who wants a Convention? What do they want it for? The argument of the friends of a Convention in this section has always been that they considered a change in the basis vastly more important than the mere extension of suffrage. The wrongs of the unoffending, ill used and ruthlessly oppressed free men of Buncombe, five or six of whose votes only count as much as one Sand-hiller's in Hertford or Currituck, are familiar to us all as the staple argument against the present basis and the evil which it was intended to redress and regulate by a free Convention. It was because Free Suffrage did not go far enough—because the West, and particularly the Whig party of the West, professed to want more—professed to want free white men to be heard in our legislative halls, as well as money, negroes, billiard tables and stud horses, as is the case under the present basis, that such a clamor was raised about a Convention. Nobody ever had the hardihood to come into these mountains and advocate a restricted, trammeled limited Convention, not even John Kerr, and he had impudence enough to do what any other man dare do. The great objection here to amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment has been that it reversed the natural and republican order of things, placing the Legislature—the mere creature—as dictator over its sovereign lord and master, the people. This plan of amendment, however, has the sanction of the Constitution itself as *one* of the modes therein pointed out by which it may be changed.—That now proposed by the Whig Convention has neither the sanction of the Constitution, of reason, or of common sense. It infringes every acknowledged principle of Republicanism, violates and degrades the sovereign majesty of the people, and doles out to those who biennially breath life into the arrogant nostrils of legislative vanity, privliges which the Legislature has no more right to restrict than it has to regulate the diet of the Emperor of China. The intelligent free men of this section will we doubt not, set their foot upon this fungous growth of political trickery and corruption, and crush it out as a mockery and disgrace to their good sense and patriotism.

We opposed Free Suffrage by legislative enactment upon the grounds and for the reasons laid down in the Western Addres. The arguments and conclusions of that address strike us with as much force now as they did when it was first published, and we consider them to-day as a better and more complete exposition of the absurd and anti republican movement of the Whig party in its late Convention than anything we can say. Many of our readers have this address. We beg of them to read the Convention resolution in the Whig platform, on which Gen. Dockery is perched, and then read the Western Address, as an appropriate commentary. They cannot rise from the perusal of these documents without agreeing with us, that the leaders of the Whig party have acted in bad faith to the people—that they have planned and meditate another fraud upon unsuspecting men of both parties in the West—that they will bear watching, and that the honest masses, without regard to old names or associations, ought to punish them for their inexcusable desertion of principles and betrayal of their cause.

GOLD IN BURKE.

We have in our possession some fine specimens of gold ore, obtained on the plantation of Dr. J. C. McDowell, on John's River, in Burke county, about seven miles from Morganton. We understand that the ore gives a remunerating and encouraging yield so far as the vein has been tested, and we have no doubt that with good machinery and the investment of sufficient capitol, the mine can be made very productive. We have heard of other localities in Burke which are represented as being rich in gold, silver and copper. Persons having capitol to embark in mining enterprises, we are satisfied can make safe and profitable investments in that county.

DAILY CAROLINA TIMES.

We have received the first number of a neat and well filled journal bearing the above title and hailing from Columbia, S. C. The *Times* is published by Greneker, Lamotte & Co., and Edited by James H. Giles, Esq., former Editor of the Newberry *Sentinel*. Mr. Giles' ability to make a good paper, is well known. We place the *Times* on our exchange list, with much pleasure, and hope to be greeted regularly by its bright face.

LOOKING UP.

We learn that Knoxville is soon to be connected by Telegraph with the principal cities of the Union. Also, arrangements are on foot to light up the city with gas.

We see it stated that the Grand Jury, sitting for that city and county, have made about *two hundred* presentments, and it was calculated they would make one hundred more, before they adjourned, for violations of law—principally peddling out mean whiskey contrary to the statute, and playing *seven up!*

Coal and Copper.—The Knoxville *Register* mentions that Anthracite Coal, of excellent quality has been discovered in Blount county, on or near the line of the Rabun Gap Railroad. Also, that further discoveries of Copper have been made in Knox county.

The resolutions endorsing the Administration of President Pierce have passed both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature, and have been approved by the Governor.

The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.—This company, at its late meeting, has determined to commence laying the road at Knoxville.

The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent states that the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, is about to marry Miss Crean, sister of the wife of Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Our readers are, we presume, generally aware, that the National Intelligencer, of Washington City, true to its Federal instincts, has taken ground against the Nebraska Bill. The following extract, from that paper of February 6th, presents the pith of its arguments on the subject:

If a compromise which has stood a third of a century, and answered the most beneficent hopes of its wise and patriotic authors, is to be broken for the purpose of making another, which is to endure forever, where shall we find the guaranty that it will last even as long as the one which is abrogated? The sage and patriot Wm. Lowndes, in common with all the statesmen who united with him in the Missouri Compromise, yielded to it his support, because he said it would give permanent tranquility to the country in regard to slavery.—Were he now in life, he would stand by his own good work. Honor, no less than a regard for the public weal would bind him to it, as it should, we humbly but firmly assert, every Southern man who has ever given it his assent and upheld it as a barrier against fanatical or ambitious encroachment on their constitutional rights.

Let us, then, in good faith STAND BY THE OLD COMPROMISE.

In conection with this paragraph, we would put a few questions, and would respectfully ask—

1st. Has the Missouri Compromise "stood the third of a century?" Can a compact which has been repudiated, and its spirit violated, by the compromise of 1850, be said still to exist? Are we then mistaken—has the country been cheated and gulled—when it was taught the compromise of '50 was a "final settlement"—"had *forever settled* the vexed question of slavery?" On the contrary, was not the *new* principle, established by those measures, of Congressional non-interference, and that it should be left to the people of the Territories themselves to determine the question, when applying for admission as States—the *very basis* of those measures. If, as the Editor contends, this principle of the acts of '50 is to be no guide in forming future Territories, and we should hereafter, (as doubtless we will,) acquire new Mexican territory, are we to have the whole battle to fight over again? Is this the way we have "*forever settled* the vexed question of slavery?" Or if, on the other hand, the newly recognized principle of Congressional non-interference, *was* the basis of that settlement,—did not this principle, *directly denied by the Missouri Bill*, overthrow that settlement, and establish a new one?

2nd. Did not the Missouri Bill, which the Intelligencer boasts answered so well "the most beneficent hopes of its wise and patriotic authors," do so, by depriving the South of her equality in the Union, and of the equal right of her citizens to share in the national territory?

3rd. Did the Missouri Bill redeem the promise on which "the sage and patriot Wm. Lowndes," yielded to it his support? *Did* it 'give permanent tranquility to the country in regard to slavery! Or was the fearful contest of 1850 only a horrid dream?

4th. If, then, the "Old Compromise," whose ghost we are called on to "stand by," really were, as the Intelligencer contends it is, still in force, in view of such inefficient working, is it not high time we had another? A compromise which was so ineffectual, to avert from the country the terrible strife we have just gone through,—will it "do to tie to"?

And lastly, we would inquire, with all due respect, why is it that in every contest between the slavery and the anti-slavery interests, we so almost universally find the "*Intelligencer*" on the side of the latter? We might extend the inquiry, and ask, why is it that in all disputes between this country or its citizens, and a foreign power, we are so apt to find that paper doing its best *leaning* towards the other side? Is it, that in a controversy between the South and the Free-soilers, or between our own citizens and a foreign State, the South and the country are *always* in the wrong, and our enemies always right? Or is it that the instinct of the *old Federal leaven* will show itself?

We expressed the hope some weeks since, that in this conflict, *this time*, no Southern men would be found flinching. Our hope has not been altogether realized, though we rejoice to know that *in Congress* the South presents almost an undivided front. Sam. Houston, we believe, will be the only traitor. But the press does not come up to the mark as it should. In our own State, at least *two* influential papers have manifested anything but the right spirit. They go for the Bill, because they *must* make a choice in the matter, and record themselves as either *for* or *against* it. The South wants no drafted soldiers.—She asks nothing but what is right, and she expects her sons to rally with a hearty good will to her defence. The *Spectator* of last week took us to task for our remarks on this subject; and very singular to relate, before the Editor got through his "talk," we found him defending the Hon. Mr. Boyden in his opposition to the Bill, notwithstanding we were told that he (the Editor) was a friend to it! It is a significant fact, that in this State all the opposition or discontent manifested towards the Bill, has come from the Whig party!

In view of this state of things, is it wonderful that so many Southern Rights Whigs should be found attaching themselves to the Democratic party! That when they see who are their *party* allies, and who the allies of *the South*, they should learn to regard Democracy and justice to the South as identified with each other? Or that they should come to suppose that *fidelity to our friends* is less criminal than *treason to our enemies?*

Death of Gen. Armstrong.—General Armstrong, one of the proprietors and editors of the Washington Union, died in that city on Friday, of congestion of the brain.

THE EASTERN MAIL.

We have had no Eastern mail at this place, East of Greensborough, for nearly two weeks, until Tuesday night last. Our news department to-day is sadly deficient. We will probably be able to do better hereafter—at least we hope so. The Eastern mail running into this town is a great source of provocation—not to say down right and out right *aggravation*. If grumbling would do any good, we could let off *some*. But it's no use. We feel our incompetency to do "justice to the subject!"

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Burke.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Burke county, held in the Court House at Morganton on Tuesday the 21st of February, 1854, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Convention at Raleigh on the 19th April next to nominate a suitable gentleman of the party to run as the candidate of the party in the next election for Governor, on motion the meeting was organised by calling F. P. Glass, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Dr. J. M. Happoldt Secretary. On motion of S. A. Bettis a committee consisting of Dr. J. C. McDowell, B. R. Aiken, S. A. Bettis, Phillip Warlick, and R. P. Lindsay was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee retired and reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in the city of Raleigh on the 19th of April next for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 10 delegates to represent the Democracy of Burke county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our Party as embodied in the resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our Party as set forth in the resolutions of the last Democratic Convention in this State.

Resolved, That Free Suffrage is an imperishable, ever living principle, and, though often defeated, will ultimately triumph, and be incorporated by legislative enactment as part of the fundamental law of the State.

Resolved, That we faithfully adhere to the compromises of our State Constitution as to representation in the Legislature, and prefer the mode of amending that instrument by legislative enactment as therein pointed out.

Resolved, That our present Chief Magistrate Franklin Pierce has come fully up to the expectations of the people in his Administration of the affairs of the Federal Government, and gives promise from the honesty, patriotism, and ability displayed in the discharge of his duties, that his efforts will be so directed as to foster, cherish and protect *alike all sections* of our beloved Country.

Resolved, That the Hon. D. S. Reid deserves the thanks of the people of this State for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his Office, and our acknowledgments for his services are hereby tendered to him.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an extension of the N. C. R. Road East and West, and we respectfully and warmly commend this project to the consideration of the people of the State.

In compliance with the first resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, viz: Dr. J. C. McDowell, S. A. Bettis, Philip Warlick, C. M. Avery, John McCarson, H. P. Lindsay, Barnet Moore, Levi Laxton, E. E. Greenlee, and B. R. Aiken. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the Raleigh Standard, the Republican Banner and the Asheville News.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe was then called upon and addressed the meeting for some time in favor of Free Suffrage and in vindication of the Administration of President Pierce. The thanks of the meeting were then returned to its officers, and the meeting adjourned.

F. P. GLASS, *Ch'rm.*

J. M. Happoldt, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Drowned.

Mr. Atkin:—A youth named Warren Smith, aged about 13 or 14 years, was drowned in Sandy Mush Creek a few days since.—He had been from home on business, and on his return found the creek much swollen by the recent rains. He was advised by Mr. Teague not to attempt to cross, but was over persuaded by some young men to make the effort, and it cost him his life. He was swept down by the angry waters, and hurried into eternity. The death of this intelligent little boy is rendered doubly sorrowful by the remembrance that he was the only solace and comfort of a poor deranged mother, to whom he was ever kind and affectionate.

R. H.

Turkey Creek, N. C., March 4, '54.

FRESHET IN THE WEST.

Montgomery, Feb. 28.

There has been a great freshet in our river. Georgia State Railroad is very much washed, and the bridge has been carried away, causing an interruption in railroad communication.

PRIVATEERIMG.

Washington, Feb. 23.

The French and English Ministers visited Secretary Marcy to-day and entered up a solemn Protest against the employment of American vessels by Russia for Privateering.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

Keeper's Furniture and several other stores, in Cincinnati, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Death of General Armstrong.—General Robert Armstrong, of the Washington Union, whose death is announced by telegraph this morning, was a native of East Tennessee; his age was about 65 years. He removed at an early day to Nashville, where he lived as Merchant and Postmaster, until 1845, when Mr. Polk, the President elect, gave him *carte blanche* to make choice of any post of honor or profit in the gift of the new Administration. As he had been his confidential counsellor while canvassing for Governor of the State, and his most efficient and influential friend in the hotly contested Presidential campaign against Mr. Clay, in 1844, this mark of gratitude was not undeserved, and the result was the selection of the Consulship at Liverpool, to which Gen. A. was appointed.

Few men enjoyed so long and constantly, and so nearly, the confidence of Gen. Jackson, as this gentleman. His personal influence over the Old Hero was almost unbounded, and unlike the mere parasites who followed his fortunes for the advancement they promised, it may be said in just praise of his memory, that he never abused it to selfish or wicked ends. The intimacy was first of the camp, and subsequently of the hearth-stone. The respect entirely mutual. The political promotion to which this enviable position at the Hermitage might have raised General Armstrong, was uniformly declined. The Post-office at Nashville was bestowed on him in 1829, and was accepted as the means of support to a large family. He made an efficient officer, popular with all parties, and so generally and highly regarded by his Whig neighbors, that on the incoming of General Harrison's Administration in 1841, they not only refused to petition for his removal, but interposed an influence at Washington to prevent it.

General Armstrong earned his military titles, to the highest of which he was promoted in the Florida War of 1836, by active field-service. He was a volunteer Lieutenant in the campaigns of 1813-15, and was severely wounded at the battle Talladega, against the Creek Indians, while gallantly defending a field piece, of which his company had charge. In private life, he was a kind neighbor and generous friend; and although his party affinities were warm and decided, they were uniformly held subordinate to his social relation.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

The Railroads.—The mails from Greenville arrived last evening. We understand that four breaks have taken place in the road, but are not so serious as was apprehended.—Fortunately, we understand, engines are so stationed on the road that a connection can still be made, though with some delay. The mails by this road will leave this morning, and it is thought will get through within the day. It is hoped that the trains will be able to resume their regular trips within a week or ten days.

None of the bridges on the road are at all injured, and the whole damage will not require an expenditure of over fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Perrin, the President of the road, came down from Abbeville yesterday, from whom we learn these facts.

The northern mails by the Wilmington and Manchester railroad did not arrive yesterday, as the trestle-work at the Wateree swamp is submerged. We learn that the Wateree river, on last afternoon, was within six inches of the freshet of 1852, and rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The Charlotte mails came through as usual.—*South Carolinian.*

Hamburg and Augusta.—The freshet in the Savannah river reached its highest point on Monday last, at 5 o'clock p. m. The freshet was within three feet of the highest point of that of 1852. No injury of consequence was sustained in the city.

The Constitutionalist says that Hamburg was nearly submered, the water being about three feet in some stores and houses.

An incident occurred at Augusta on Monday afternoon which was nearly a melancholy catastrophe. As a number of ladies were standing on the Railroad Bridge over the Canal, viewing the progress of the flood, an engine approached which frightened them from their position. One lady was so alarmed that she jumped over the railing into the water, which was at that point ten or twelve feet deep, and must have drowned had she not been speedily rescued. Mr. John Gowdy gallantly plunged into her rescue, and brought her in safety to the shore.—*South Carolinian.*

A new Liquor Law has passed the Senate of New-Jersey, which provides that no person shall be permitted to sell any kind of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than a gallon, without a license from the Court of Common Pleas, or from the municipal authorities of any corporate town; that notice of intention to make application shall be advertised for three weeks preceding the fact; proof which shall be submitted to the licensing authority, together with the recommendation of twelve respectable freeholders, and a description of the kind of liquor to be sold and the location selected; persons licensed are to pay into the local school fund from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, as the Court may direct, besides the usual Court fees. Persons selling liquor without a license to be subject to imprisonment or fine or both.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1854.

A terrible accident took place on Sunday night in the French Opera House, situated on Orleans street. During the performances, the upper gallery gave way, crushing the second tier and falling into the pit. Three white persons were killed, and several negroes. Forty or fifty others were seriously injured.

Another steamboat conflagration has occurred. The Mobile, Sam Dale, and Ambassador, loading for the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, were entirely consumed. Others near by were scorched, making a narrow escape.

We copy from the Tampa, Florida *Herald*, the following ingenius contrivance for driving away rats, and as many of us in this city are much disturbed by this species of vermin, it will be well to practice it:

To Drive away Rats.—A friend has just informed us of a plan he adopted to get rid of rats. His premises swarmed with them. He took a small fish hook attached to a fine wire, and suspended on it a piece of cheese, letting it hang about a foot from the ground. One of the rats leaped at it and was hooked, and set up such a horrible squeal, noise and rattle, that the rest forsook him and fled. Not a rat remainded on the premises.

The Queen of England is said to be in great grief at her husband's unpopularity.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

A Strange Mishap.

The coach which is run by Messrs. Ward & Douglass between Columbia and Edgefield was on Saturday night last destroyed by fire. The accident occurred some three miles from this place, and nearly opposite our own front-gate; we can therefore speak very knowingly on the subject.

About half-past nine o'clock that night (it was a dark and stormy one) we happened to be standing in our back piazza, and looking "up the Columbia road," as we say on our side of the Creek. Two bright lights in the distance attracted our notice. In a moment more we observed that they were in motion, and at once recognised them as the two lighters of the old Columbia coach. We watched them until within a hundred yards of our house, when we turned in and soon fell asleep. About an hour thereafter, we were aroused by the shouting of our man George, who announced in very excited tones that a carriage or something of the kind was burning up in the big road. We were startled, and jumping out of bed, rushed into the front stoop of our domicil, with the household at our heels, to ascertain the true state of the case. And there, sure enough, was a brilliant fire lighting up the scene. By this time George, with some other boys, had reached the burning vehicle, and it was ascertained to be really the coach aforesaid. It was then nearly consumed. The mail bag and contents were entirely burned up, we suppose. If we are not mistaken, the mail lock was picked up afterwards from amidst the remains of the vehicle.

The coach, when discovered thus, was on its side, a complete upset, while the unlucky driver lay some little distance off, apparently lifeless. After long continued friction in a warm room, we succeeded in restoring him to partial sensibility, but could obtain from him no account of the cause of the disaster. True to his trade, his first call upon reason's return was for his "whip and his bob-tail nag." It is next to impossible that the poor fellow could have been criminally instrumental in bringing about the destruction of his hack. It was beyond a doubt a pure mishap. The horses were found next morning a mile or so off, having taken with them the fore wheels of the vehicle. And so endeth the narrative of the conflagration of Messrs. Ward & Doulass' Columbia and Edgefield coach.

Since the driver's complete restoration to senses, he states that about opposite our house his horses took fright at what seemed to be a moveable fire in the road, (a regular Jack-with-a-lantern we fancy,) and ran out of the road upon a bank of earth, thereby upsetting the coach. The lamps are supposed to have been filled with camphine, the furious burning of which extended to the combustibles of the coach, and soon threw the old establishment into a very bright process of spontaneous combustion. We regret losing our Columbia mail, and are very sorry for the accident, on the contractors' and driver's account; but the real loss we imagine has been but small.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

The Mississippi River.

The New Orleans *Picayune* contains an interesting accounts of the formation of what are termed "mud lumps," in the delta of the Mississippi. At frequent intervals, small islands composed of clay and alluvium, make their appearance about the water on either side of the channel, jetting forth mud and water from an orafice in the centre, like a small mud volcano. This action sometimes continues until an island is formed, rising twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the water. These "volcanoes" never occur in the channel, excepting when a ship grounds on the bar, and then to the great disgust and perplexity of the pilots, an island often appears suddenly under her lee. Many theories have been suggested for the explanation of these phenomenas. Professor Lyell suggested a subteranean connection with the springs of more northern latitudes. Mr. Sidel thought it might be caused by the evolution of gases, formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter buried under the alluvial deposites of the river; and the pilots of the Balize have ascribed them half seriously to magic or witchcraft.

During the examination of the bar by the board of engineers, preliminary to the recent excavation of the channel, it was found to consist of alternatic layers of mud, clay and sand. It rises like a gentle hill, from the bottom of the river, presenting an inclined plane both to the current of the river inside, and to the waters of the gulf beyond. Major Beauregard, of the United States corps of engineers, after a consideration of these facts, came to the conclusion that many fissures must exist in the clay strata, which form, as it were, regular tubes extending through the bar. The force of the current at the inner end of one of these tubes would be driven through the tube, and made to issue at the outer extremity with force enough and in sufficient quantity to form an island around the orifice, varying in height according to the pressure of the current, or the height of the water in the river over that of the gulf. If the outlet of this tube occurred in the channel, the rapid flow of the current would carry off the mud which passed from it, unless it might be in the still water under the lee of a ship aground.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—Another frightful accident occured at Niagara Falls to-day. Several persons, it appears, were at work at the suspension bridge, when the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way, precipitating two of from a height of 240 feet. They were of course instantly killed. Two others saved themselves by catching hold of the cables, to which they clung until rescued.

There are thousands of respectable females in New-York, according to the *Tribune*, whose wages do not average 25 cents per day. This indicates an unjust and sad state of things.

Pay of the French Army.—The pay of a French soldier is 9 1-2 cents a day, finding themselves food, or what is the same thing, with food and two cents a day pocket money. Chevalier, in his notes on America, says an American boy of 18 years of age, gets more pay for his labor than a Captain in the French army.

The Indianopolis Sentinel publishes a list of nineteen free banks recently created in that State, with an aggregate capital of $6,850,000. The whole number of free banks now in Indiana, is forty eight, with a nominal capital of $15,100,000.

Of all happy households, that is happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in the house.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States of America.

[Public No. 1.]

AN ACT concerning the District Courts of the United States in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a District Judge for the Southern Judicial District heretofore established in the State of California; and that the sessions of the district court at San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento are hereby abolished. And in case of the sickness or other inability of the district judge for the Southern district of California to hold the terms of the district court at the places prescribed by law, or at either of them, it shall be lawful for the district judge of the Northern district of California to hold the said sessions of the district court for the Southern district, or any of them. And in case the district judge for the Northern judicial district of California shall, from sickness or other cause, be unable to hold the sessions of the district court for the Northern district of California at the times and places appointed by law or either of them, it shall and may be lawful for the district judge for the Southern district of California to hold said sessions of the district court of the Northern district of California, or any or either of then.

LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
D. R. ATCHIMSON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, January 18, 1854.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

[Public—No. 2.]

AN ACT to continue in force the act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby continued in force for one year from and after the third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the purpose of enabling the board of commissioners appointed under said act to determine the claims presented to said board under the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners may appoint one or more, not exceeding three competent persons to act as commissioners in the taking of testimony to be used before said board, who shall receive a compensation to be fixed by said board, but not to exceed ten dollars per diem.

Approved, January, 1854.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT to provide a place for the holding of the courts of the United States in the Southern District of New York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to provide by lease, from year to year, or for a term of years at his discretion, rooms in the city of New York for holding the courts of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and for the accomodation of the judges of the said courts, and the district attorney and marshall of the United States for the Southern district of New York, and for the clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all orders, venires, writs, process and recognizances in the circuit or district court of the United States for the Southern District of New York may be dated, tested and made returnable at the United States court room in the city of New York, and whether made returnable at the United States court room, or at the City Hall of the city of New York, shall be in fact returnable at, and shall be returned, to, the court room in the city of New York where, at the time of such return, the court shall be actually held; and that the said circuit and district courts for the Southern District of New York shall be held, and trials in actions therein had, at the court rooms that may, from time to time, be provided for that purpose.

Approved, February 2, 1854.

[Public—No. 4.]

AN ACT granting the franking privilege to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the assistant in charge of the office of said coast survey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of the Coast Survey and the assistant in charge of the office of the coast survey shall be authorized to receive and transmit, free of postage by the mails, all letters and documents in relation to their public duties.

Approved, February 2, 1854.

[Public—No. 5.]

AN ACT to constitute Quincy, in the State of Illinois, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Quincy, in the State of Illinois, shall be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall in addition to his own duties, perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyor prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods at certain ports therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured and paid at these places," and the said city of Quincy and the said port of delivery be and is hereby annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans; and all the facilities and privileges afforded by said act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be and hereby are extended to the said port of Quincy.

Approved, February 2, 1854.

Earthquake in Spain.—A terrible earthquake took place at Fiana, in Almeria, in Spain, on the 13th of January. The Spanish papers say: "The town of Fiana has just been visited by a frightful misfortune. On Friday last, between two and three o'clock in the morning, during complete darkness, and while every one was asleep, the soil was suddenly shaken and turned over by a series of violent shocks, following each other in rapid succession, and accompanied by a prolonged noise resembling the roaring of thunder, and followed by numerous fissures. It crumbld down the greatest part of the Alcazba, (an ancient castle of the Moors,) broke houses to pieces, and caused large chasms in nearly all the streets. Eight persons were afterwards dug out in a horrible state of mutilation."

A SPLENDID DIAMOND.

The following paragraph in regard to a remarkable diamond, found in South America, appears in the money column of the London *Times:*

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Rio de Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value according to the scale, £280,000. It is said to be the finest water, and without a flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who received his freedom as a reward."

At the last court day in Paris, Kentucky, the sales of cattle amounted to over $150,000. Two auctioneers sold over nine hundred mules, and their aggregate sales amounted to $94,662.

There are 136 Mormon priests and elders on missionary expeditions in the United States and other countries.

Married,

In Hendersonville, on the 28th ult., by Rev. James Blythe, Col. J. H. Allen to Miss Harriette Augustie Leach, of Bridgewater, Mass.

DIED,

In Yancy county, on the 8th ult., Mrs. Lucinda Pitman, aged 37 years.

In Henderson county, on the 8th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Brown, in the 82d year of her age.

More Light!

One Hundred Pounds of Tallow wanted at this Office, for which we will pay cash—or discount, *if preferred.* March 2.

Small Pox.

DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hote, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."

Asheville, March 2.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negros afflicted with any of the above diseases. All* under forty years of age taken.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $15 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.
Franklin February 23, 1854.

MARION HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned will commence his second session, at Marion, February 27th, instant. The School is designed, and the Principal is determined it *shall be* one of *high grade*, embracing all the studies usually taught in our Colleges. The location is healthy—the village neat and attractive.

Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography (advanced) Natural Philosophy,	8 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages	15 00

Declamation and composition will receive due attention during the session. Elocution taught by lectures. Students charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter. No deduction for absence, unless during sickness. The morals of the pupils will be strictly guarded. A suitable Assistant will be procured. Boarding is *very cheap. Come, you that come, early.*

T. P. THOMAS, Principal.
Marion N. C. February 23 1854.

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65 payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.
Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others,
vs.
Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.

Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in *March* next then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness Allen Fisher Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Great Bargains at the Cash CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned have received the best stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this market. It is useless to say much about it, as you all know that we can sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the same article can be bought at elsewhere in the State of North Carolina; and that we have **500** of the best hands constantly at work, to make up our clothing. Come and try us.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 3.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsomie lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid punted berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

THE Subscriber's School

will recommence on the 16th instant. He has room for a few day scholars, and he pledges himself to pay the same attention to them as to his boarders.

He has a competent Assistant.

STEPHEN LEE.

Near Asheville, January 5, 1854. 3t

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph
vs.
W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.

Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of **Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,** French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

SMITH & McDOWELL

Would call the attention of their customers to their stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

which they are now receiving and opening.

We would say to the Gentlemen, call and look at our stock of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Wool Tweeds,
Rock Island Cassimeres,
Sattinets,

and almost every variety of winter goods, and at as low prices as any of our neighbors.

The Ladies

will please call, for those of them who are acquainted with us know that we always have a handsome assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as

Superior French De Laines, latest styles; Alpaccas, Brocades, Silks, and a beautiful variety of Prints and Ribbons, not surpassed in this market.

We have a good assortment of SHAWLS large and fine; ladies Buck Gauntlet riding gloves, cashmere, kid, and a great variety of cheaper gloves. Call soon, winter is at hand.

It is useless to enumerate everything we have. If you want goods, of any description, either

Hardware, cutlery, smith tools, groceries, dry goods, hats, caps, saddles, crockery, iron, noils, candles, soaps, spices, and particularly a little of

RADWAY'S Ready Relief,

give us a call, and we will furnish you at as low prices any other house can. Look for the brick store, opposite Smith's Hotel. You will see the sign.

Asheville, Oct. 20, '53.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter **Goods,** which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

R. R. R.

FIVE COMPLAINTS raging in one system, cured by *R. R. R.* Remedies in 22 days—Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Fever Sores, Chills and Fever.

Mr. G., a gentleman lately returned from a western tour, was afflicted with each of the above complaints at the same time. He commenced the use of the *R. R. R.* Remedies on the 25th of June. For rheumatism he used Radway's Ready Relief—he used it externally. In less than ten minutes after the first application he was free from pain; he could use his limbs as free as ever. For Neuralgia he used the Ready Relief, internally and externally. It instantly allayed the most violent irritations and spasms; it imparted strength and vitality to his nerves. He has not been troubled since the tenth day with any neuralgic pains. Chills and Fever.—Radway's Ready Relief, internally and externally—it imparted heat, health and strength to the cold and chilly blood, and neutralized the poisonous miasma of ague. Liver Complaint.—Radways Regulators, to regulate the organs of the system and to give tone and energy to the liver; to ensure a pleasant and hearty digestion and a regular action of the bowels; to prevent costiveness, indigestion, &c. He was entirely cured of this complaint by the 1st of July.—Fever Sores.—He took the Renovating Resolvent; he had 19 very large ones. The Resolvent cleansed and purified his blood, made it pure and rich, and resolved away from his body all diseased and poisonous deposits and irritating humors. On the 16th of July he called at the *R. R. R.* office and represented himself cured. His rheumatism, chills and fever, neuralgia and fever sores, had all been cured and removed by the *R. R. R.* Remedies in 22 days. For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

It is Superceding all Others.

☞Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is rapidly supplanting all other Worm Medicines. Where used, it produced the best effects, driving out all other remedies. Look at the following:

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 29, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send me ten gross Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. I have sold double the amount of your Vermifuge to that of Fahnestock, in 1850; and I think this year the latter will be pretty well worn out.

JOHN F. DEMOVILLE.

For sale at Smith & McDowell's.

Glenn Springs Female Institute.

Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis, D. D., ex-of. Visitor.
Rev. T. S. Arthur, } Proprietors.
" J. D. McCullough, }

" George Denton, Rector, and instructor in Mental and Christian Science, Modern Languages and History.

Mrs. Denton, Matron.

——, instructor in Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Literature.

Prof. G. F. D'Vine, (late of Limestone Springs,) instructor in the Theory and Practice of Music.

Miss C. M. Reid, instructress in English.

" ——Sosnowski, instructress in Drawing, Painting, and Assistant in French.

Miss Sophia Warley, instructress in English Branches, and Assistant in Mathematics.

Miss Eliza Pratt, Assistant in Music and English.

N. B.—The corps is not yet complete.

The above Institution, located at Glenn Springs, in Spartanburg District, S. C., will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first of February next. In converting this establishment into a School for young ladies, the buildings have been thoroughly repaired and fitted up; and in furnishing them anew, no pains have been spared to make it, in every respect, such a home as parents would desire for their daughters. Particular attention has been bestowed upon the musical instruments, and with a large and efficient corps of teachers, and a thorough course of study, it affords every advantage to be enjoyed in any similar institution.

Applicants are admitted, of any age, over seven years, and placed in such class as they may be prepared to join.

The scholastic year will consist of one session, divided into two terms of five months each, beginning on the first of February and July. Vacation, December and January.

Rates.—For Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., &c., $125 per term, and *there will be no extra charge,* except for Music $30 per term, and for Books, Sheet Music, Drawing Materials, &c., actually used.

For further information, see "Prospectus," which may be had by applying to the Rector, or either of the Proprietors.

January 19, 1853.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

F. D. FANNING & CO'S No. 1 Mole Skin Hats, may be found here, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Oct 20.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the pressing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison
vs.
William Lambert et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that two of the defendants, William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks, in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret, Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and make themselves parties plaintiffs or defendants, or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, Robert B. Vance, Clerk, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, Cl'k.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Burnsville High School.

Rev. S. D. Adams, PRESIDENT

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th of November next.

There are in this School a Male and Female Department; which though both under the supervision of Mr. Adams, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in seperate buildings. Mr. Adams will be aided by a sufficient number of competent Assistants. The course of instruction will be *thorough* and *critical*. *Burnsville High School* now offers to its patrons the means of acquiring a thorough *Collegiate Education*. The most modern and approved Text Books will be used in all the various Branches. A mild, yet strict discipline will be faithfully administered. A strict watch will be kept over the *morals* of the students. No drunkenness, profanity, gambling or such like will in any case be tolerated.

Declamation and Composition will be especially attended to throughout the session.

The young ladies, excepting those who have near relations living in the town will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's. The gentlemen can board anywhere they may choose, the above boarding house excepted. The price of boarding will be $1 50 per week, *everything found*.

Tuition per Session of Five Months.

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Academic Department,	10 00
Collegiate Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Mr. Adams has procured for the use of the School an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium for illustrating the subject of Astronomy; also a good Chemical and Philosophical Aparatus.

The tuition will be required to be settled *in advance*, either by note or cash.

Burnsville is situated in the most romantic interesting and healthy region this side of heaven; and we know not where an education can be obtained under more favorable circumstances than in this same quiet village.

M. P. PENLAND.
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

J. B. WOODFIN. Sec.
Burnsville, August 11, 1853.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

OLD PEWTER.

The subscriber wants to buy a large quantity of old *PEWTER*, for which he will will give Tin Ware or cash. Apply at his Tin shop, south of the Eagle Hotel.

HOSEA LINDSAY.

Asheville, May 19, '53. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficiency, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Depertments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Notice.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, will please call and settle, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

August 25th, '53.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

REMEDIES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

The use of which will in all cases

INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASE AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied it will relieve the sufferer from

THE MOST TORTURING PAIN.

ITS TWO ACTIONS.

Its Primary action is to allay Pain—to neutralize the effects of a diseased action—for if there was no cause there would be no effects no diseased deposits or unhealthy irritations, there would be no pain.

Its secondary action is to remove the cause itself and to relieve the system from all foreign matters and entirely cure all complaints herein enumerated.

EXTERNAL PAINS.

THE MOMENT IT IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT STOPS ALL PAIN.

IT CURES

Rheumatism,	Neuralgia,	Lumbago,
Tic Doloreux,	Gout,	Sprains and Strains,
Distorted Limbs,	Paralysis,	Sick Headache,
	Painful Swellings,	

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS.

Diarrhoea,	Dysentry,	Cholera Morbus,
Cholera,	Chills and Fever,	Pains in the Bowels,
	Cramps and Spasms.	

HEART BURN—SOUR STOMACH.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief will instantly allay the most violent irritations, cleanse the stomach from acid, check the painful most discharges, enliven and invigorate with warmth, strengthen and vigor the cold cramped and shrivelled extremeties, and protect the system from all miasmetic and epidemic poisons.

SICK HEADACHE.

R. R. R. will stop the most distressing sick Headache in a few minutes.

NEURALGIA.

R. R. Relief will instantly relieve the sufferer from the most excruciating paroxysms of Neuralgia.

THE QUICK ACTION OF R. R. R. REMEDIES

Is one of the most important discoveries in Medical science, no sooner are they appiied to the painful parts or taken into the system afflicted with disease, than they telegraph their pain relieving and health restoring influences to all parts of the diseased body.

They are prepared from the active properties of MEDICINALS. Nothing inert or useless enters their composition.

RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

Are prepared from the active principle of Medicinal Gums, Roots, Herbs, Plants and Balsams.—So that one R. R. Regulator is equal in point of power to four or five of common carthartic or vegetable pills.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, regulating the action of the Bowels, Liver Skin and all other organs. Ladies will find Radway's Ready Regulators a friendly regulator of the female system.

CHRONIC COSTIVENESS

A popular gentleman in this City, well known to Druggists throughout the United States, had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural discharge from the bowels for twenty-five years without the aid of drastic purgatives, which had almost borne him down to the grave, until he commenced the use of Radway's Ready Regulators. He first took four per day for a week, then one every day until the whole organization became regulated. He has now his regular evacuations, and has not taken a particle of medicine for six months.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent.
Purifies, Renovates and Resolves.
The Blood it Purifies.
The System it Renovates.
It Resolves away from the Body all Diseased Deposits.
Its Quick Action.

The moment this powerful Renovator of the Blood and Resolver of Disease is taken into the body, it commences its work of cleansing and purification.

Bones that are rotten with poisonous and diseased deposits, are made sound and whole by its action.

Bad Blood.

Blood that has become impregnated with corrupt humors and poisonous admixtures, is quickly cleansed and purified, and made clean and healthy

Diseased Organs.

Organs that have been deranged and prostrated and rendered incapable of performing their natural functions are suddenly invigorated and strengthened, and enabled to perform their natural duties.

It Regenerates

Every organ and member of the body; it makes sound healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

Weakness.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits, a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS, GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Salt Rheum.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family; and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

Poisonous Rheum Entirely Eradicated from his System.

Scrofulous Diseases.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for five, ten or twenty years, where the human body itself is part and parcel of diseased matter, where the bones have become soft and carious, causing the ends of them to ulcerate. Where Nodes, Bronchital Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers and Cancers afflict the system—where Syphilis in its many forms, like a leprosy burns within the human body, spreading its poisonous flame to every organ of the system.

Radway's Ranovating Resolvent

speedily Resolved away all corrupt and poisonous material—Renovated the system—purified the blood, and built up a new body with new and healthy blood.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is sold by Druggists generally.

R. R. R. OFFICE 162 Fulton Street, New York.

N. B.—Look for the signature of RADWAY & CO., on each bottle.

R. R. R. is sold by Druggists every where.

Sold in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 29th, 1853.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 9, 1852.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminen physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it; but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any paricular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it inthe highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capalle of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compouid, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisille, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five yeas, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hestitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from animpure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violentand protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honrary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsiparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100,000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.
MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.
MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.
MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.
MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods

"Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Burnsville High School.

In consequence of the sickness of Rev. S. D. Adams, the President of the above school, the present Session will be discontinued until the first of January next, at which time if his health will permit, the school will be resumed. Those papers that have been advertising said School will please discontinue the same for the present. By order of the Board.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec.

Burnsville, Dec. 22, 1853.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

DRUGS.

Smith & McDowell have castor and sweet oil, pain killer, essence cinnamon, peppermint lemon, acids, calomel, paragoric, spirits turpentine by bottle or gallon, varnish copal and leather; cologne, rose water, hair oil, sulphur, blue stone, alum, salt petre, borax, salts, prussian blue, soap assorted, saleratus, sup. carb. soda, yeast powders, &c. April 7.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having rented the Blacksmith establishment of James W. Patton, Esq., immediately South of the Eagle Hotel, is prepared to execute all work in his line in a superior manner and with great dispatch. He has the very best of workmen, tools, and materials, and rates, not only his work, but his *facilities*, a little ahead of any in this country.

Horse shoeing done as nobody but Charlie Richards can do it. Wagon ironing, ditto; and so on to the end of the chapter.

Country produce taken for work. Prices as low as they can be.

My long experience in the city of Charleston, and elsewhere, enables me to offer my services with the fullest confidence of being able to please all.

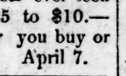
CHARLES B. RICHARDS.

Asheville, March 3, 1853.—y.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

Ho, ye lovers of the quid, and puffers of smoke! turn into the establishment of Smith, Baird & Vance—where you will find tobacco, cigars and matches to light with. April 7.

Beef Cattle and Hogs.

The subscriber has about 60 head of FAT BEEF CATTLE, and about

100 Shoats,

which he will sell on good terms for cash.

JOHN W. WELLS.

Sandy Mush, Buncombe co., Oct. 3.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla:

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD:—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849 I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

ALVILS, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.